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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	. CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/008,574	10/26/2001	D. Wade Walke	LEX-0264-USA 6643		
24231	7590 07/13/2004		EXAM	INER	
	ENETICS INCORPORA	TED	MURPHY,	JOSEPH F	
8800 TECHNOLOGY FOREST PLACE THE WOODLANDS, TX 77381-1160			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	,		1646		
			DATE MAILED: 07/13/200	4	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary	10/008,574	WALKE ET AL.				
Office Action Cummary	Examiner	Art Unit				
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap	Joseph F Murphy	1646				
Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a replaced in the provided of the period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin ly within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status		·				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04/2	26/2004.					
	s action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa		osecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1 and 3-18</u> is/are pending in the appl	lication					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1, 3-18</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc		Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	ction is required if the drawing(s) is ob	jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:	. p	, (-, -, (,,				
1. Certified copies of the priority documen	ts have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority documen		ion No				
3. Copies of the certified copies of the price	ority documents have been receive	ed in this National Stage				
application from the International Burea	iu (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	t of the certified copies not receive	ed.				
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Di	ate				
Solid Programme Statement Statement						

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election with traverse of Group II, claims 4-5 in the response filed 04/26/2004 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 is a fragment of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, and that the claims should be searched together. In response to this argument, the groups will be examined together. Claims 1, 3-18 are pending and under consideration.

Specification

The title of the invention is not descriptive. Applicant should avoid the use of "novel" in the title, as patents are presumed to be novel and unobvious.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC §§ 101, 112, first paragraph

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1, 3-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because they are drawn to an invention with no apparent or disclosed patentable utility. The instant application has provided a description of an isolated DNA encoding a protein and the protein encoded thereby. The instant application does not disclose the biological role of this protein or its significance. The claimed invention is not supported by either a specific and substantial asserted utility or a well

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established utility. Novel biological molecules lack well-established utility and must undergo extensive experimentation. Applicant is directed to the Utility Examination Guidelines, Federal Register, Vol. 66, No. 4, pages 1092-1099, Friday January 5, 2001.

It is clear from the instant specification that the nucleic acid encoding the NGPCR polypeptide has been assigned a function because of its similarity to known proteins (Specification at 2, lines 17-23). However, it is commonly known in the art that sequence-tofunction methods of assigning protein function are prone to errors (Doerks et al.1998). These errors can be due to sequence similarity of the query region to a region of the alleged similar protein that is not the active site, as well as homologs that did not have the same catalytic activity because active site residues of the characterized family were not conserved (Doerks et al. page 248, column 3, fourth and fifth paragraphs). Inaccurate use of sequence-to-function methods have led to significant function-annotation errors in the sequence databases (Doerks et al. page 250, column 1, third paragraph). Furthermore, Brenner (1999, Trends in Genetics 15:132-133) argues that accurate inference of function from homology must be a difficult problem since, assuming there are only about 1000 major gene superfamilies in nature, then most homologs must have different molecular and cellular functions. Additionally, Bork et al. (1996, Trends in Genetics 12:425-427) add that the software robots that assign functions to new proteins often assign a function to a whole new protein based on structural similarity of a small domain of the new protein to a small domain of a known protein. Such questionable interpretations are written into the sequence database and are then considered facts. Additionally, Yan et al. teaches that in certain cases, a difference of only two-amino acid residues in a protein results in switching the binding of the protein from one receptor to another (Yan et al., Two-amino acid molecular

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switch in an epithelial morphogen that regulates binding to two distinct receptors. *Science* 290: 523-527, 2000).

Additionally, even if, *arguendo*, the nucleic acid encoding the NGPCR protein is found to be a G-protein coupled receptor, it is an orphan receptor. Since the ligand to this receptor is unknown, the function of the protein is also unknown. Neither the specification nor the art of record disclose any diseases or conditions associated with the function or expression of the NGPCR protein, therefore, there is no "real world" context of use. Further research to identify or reasonably confirm a "real world" context of use is required. In the instant case, the fact that the claimed invention encodes a GPCR is not sufficient to establish a specific and substantial utility. Although GPCRs have been found to be involved in many different processes and have been the target of much research and drug discovery, unless the specific ligand for each receptor is known, unless the biological activity of the receptor is disclosed and unless the processes that each receptor is involved in are identified, the receptor has no "real world" use, and therefore, lacks specific and substantial utility.

The specification that the nucleic acid of the instant application can be used in screening assays to identify agents which modulate NGPCR receptor signal activity, NGPCR ligands, or levels of mRNA encoding NGPCR (Specification at 45). However, this asserted utility is not specific or substantial. Such assays can be performed with any polynucleotide. Nothing is disclosed about how the polynucleotide is affected by the compounds, which in turn affect production of mRNA and polypeptide. Additionally, the specification discloses nothing specific or substantial for the mRNA and polypeptide produced in this method. Since this asserted utility

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is also not present in mature form, so that it could be readily used in a real world sense, the asserted utility is not substantial.

The Specification asserts that the polynucleotide of the instant application can be used in a gene chip to measure expression (Specification at 11). However, this asserted utility is credible but not specific or substantial. Such assays can be performed with any polynucleotide. Further, the specification does not disclose the tissues or cell types the polypeptide/mRNA are normally expressed in. The specification also discloses nothing about the normal levels of expression of the polypeptide/mRNA. The abnormal levels of the polypeptide/mRNA cannot be determined until a baseline control level is established. Applicant further argues that the instant polynucleotides can be used in genome mapping. This asserted utility is credible but not specific or substantial. Such assays can be performed with any polynucleotide. Further, the specification does not disclose a specific DNA target.

After complete characterization, the polynucleotide may be found to encode a polypeptide that has a patentable utility. This further characterization, however, is part of the act of invention and until it has been undertaken Applicant's claimed invention is incomplete. The instant situation is directly analogous to that which was addressed in *Brenner v. Manson*, 148 USPQ 689 (Sup. Ct., 1966), in which a novel compound which was structurally analogous to other compounds which were known to possess anticancer activity was alleged to be potentially useful as an antitumor agent in the absence of evidence supporting this utility. The court expressed the opinion that all chemical compounds are "useful" to the chemical arts when this term is given its broadest interpretation. However, the court held that this broad interpretation was not the intended definition of "useful" as it appears in 35 USC § 101, which requires that an

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invention must have either an immediately obvious or fully disclosed "real world" utility. The court held that:

"The basic quid pro quo contemplated by the Constitution and the Congress for granting a patent monopoly is the benefit derived by the public from an invention with substantial utility", "[u]nless and until a process is refined and developed to this point-where specific benefit exists in currently available form-there is insufficient justification for permitting an applicant to engross what may prove to be a broad field", and "a patent is not a hunting license", "[i]t is not a reward for the search, but compensation for its successful conclusion."

The instant claims are drawn to a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide which has an as yet undetermined function or biological significance. Until some actual and specific significance can be attributed to the protein identified in the specification as NGPCR, the instant invention is incomplete. The polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acids of the instant invention is known to be structurally analogous to proteins that are known in the art as G protein coupled receptors. In the absence of knowledge of the natural substrate or biological significance of this protein, there is no immediately obvious <u>patentable</u> use for it. To employ a protein of the instant invention in the identification of substances which inhibit its activity is clearly to use it as the object of further research which has been determined by the courts to be a non-patentable utility. Since the instant specification does not disclose a "real world" use for NGPCR then the claimed invention is incomplete and, therefore, does not meet the requirements of 35 USC § 101 as being useful.

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Claims 1, 3-18 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Specifically, since the claimed invention is not supported by either a specific and substantial asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons set forth above, one skilled in the art clearly would not know how to use the claimed invention.

Even if, *arguendo*, a patentable utility is found for SEQ ID NO: 1 and 3, claims 1, 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, which would be enabling for a for a full-length NGPCR polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO: 1 or 3, does not reasonably provide enablement for a nucleic acid sequence comprising at least 24 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 1. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

Claims 1, 3 are overly broad since insufficient guidance is provided as to which of the myriad of variant polynucleotides will encode polypeptides will retain the characteristics of NGPCR. Applicants do not disclose any actual or prophetic examples on expected performance parameters of any of the possible variants of NGPCR. It is known in the art that even single amino acid changes or differences in the amino acid sequence of a protein can have dramatic effects on the protein's function. As an example of the unpredictable effects of mutations on protein function, Mickle et al. (Mickle JE et al. Genotype-phenotype relationships in cystic fibrosis. Med Clin North Am. 2000 May;84(3):597-607) teaches that cystic fibrosis is an autosomal recessive disorder caused by abnormal function of a chloride channel, referred to as the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) (page 597). Several mutations can cause CF, including the G551D mutation. In this mutation a glycine replaces the aspartic

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acid at position 551, giving rise to the CF phenotype. In the most common CF mutation, delta-F508, a single phenylalanine is deleted at position 508, giving ride to the CF phenotype. Thus showing that even the substitution or deletion of a single amino acid in the entire 1480 amino acid CFTR protein sequence can have dramatic and unpredictable effects on the function of the protein. Additionally, it is known in the art that even a single amino acid change in a protein's sequence can drastically affect the structure of the protein and the architecture of an entire cell. For example, Voet et al. (Voet et al. Biochemistry. 1990. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. pages 126-128 and 228-234) teaches that a single Glu to Val substitution in the beta subunit of hemoglobin causes the hemoglobin molecules to associate with one another in such a manner that, in homozygous individuals, erythrocytes are altered from their normal discoid shape and assume the sickle shape characteristic of sickle-cell anemia, causing hemolytic anemia and blood flow blockages (pages 126-128, section 6-3A and page 230, column 2, first paragraph). Additionally, as set foth above, Yan et al. teaches that in certain cases, a change of only two-amino acid residues in a protein results in switching the binding of the protein from one receptor to another (Yan et al., Two-amino acid molecular switch in an epithelial morphogen that regulates binding to two distinct receptors. Science 290: 523-527, 2000). Since the claims encompass variant polypeptides and given the art recognized unpredictability of the effect of mutations on protein function, it would require undue experimentation to make and use the claimed invention. See In re Wands, 858 F.2d at 737, 8 USPQ2d at 1404. The test of enablement is not whether any experimentation is necessary, but whether, if experimentation is necessary, it is undue. The claims do not set forth a functional limitation for the encoded polypeptide. Additionally, the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide determines its structural and functional properties, and the

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predictability of which amino acids can be substituted is extremely complex and outside the realm of routine experimentation, because accurate predictions of a polypeptide's structure from mere sequence data are limited. Since detailed information regarding the structural and functional requirements of the polynucleotide and the encoded polypeptide are lacking, it is unpredictable as to which variations, if any, meet the limitations of the claims. Applicant is required to enable one of skill in the art to make and use the claimed invention, while the claims encompass polynucleotides and encoded polypeptides which the specification only teaches one skilled in the art to test for functional variants. It would require undue experimentation for one of skill in the art to make and use the claimed polypeptides. Since the claims do not enable one of skill in the art to make and use the claimed polypeptides, but only teaches how to screen for the claimed polypeptides, and since detailed information regarding the structural and functional requirements of the polypeptides are lacking, it is unpredictable as to which variations, if any, meet the limitations of the claims. Thus, since Applicant has only taught how to test for polynucleotides encoding polypeptide variants of NGPCR, and has not taught how to make polynucleotides encoding polypeptide variants of NGPCR, it would require undue experimentation of one of skill in the art to make and use the claimed polynucleotides.

Claims 1, 3 are rejected, under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Applicant is directed to the Guidelines for the Examination

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of Patent Applications Under the 35 U.S.C. 112, ¶ 1 "Written Description" Requirement, Federal Register, Vol. 66, No. 4, pages 1099-1111, Friday January 5, 2001.

The claims are drawn to a nucleic acid sequence comprising at least 24 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 1. These are genus claims because the claims are thus directed to polynucleotides encoding variant polypeptides. The specification and claim do not indicate what distinguishing attributes shared by the members of the genus. The scope of the claim includes numerous structural variants, and the genus is highly variant because a significant number of structural differences between genus members is permitted. The specification and claim do not provide any guidance as to what changes should be made. Structural features that could distinguish compounds in the genus from others in the protein class are missing from the disclosure. No common structural attributes identify the members of the genus. The general knowledge and level of skill in the art do not supplement the omitted description because specific, not general, guidance is what is needed. Since the disclosure fails to describe the common attributes or characteristics that identify members of the genus, and because the genus is highly variant, SEQ ID NO: 1 and 3 are insufficient to describe the genus. The written description requirement for a claimed genus may be satisfied through sufficient description of a representative number of species by actual reduction to practice, reduction to drawings, or by disclosure of relevant identifying characteristics, i.e. structure or other physical and/or chemical properties, by functional characteristics coupled with a known or disclosed correlation between structure and function structure, or by a combination of such identifying characteristics, sufficient to show the applicant was in possession of the claimed genus. In the instant case, the specification fails to provide sufficient descriptive information, such as definitive structural or

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functional features of the genus of polypeptides. There is no description of the conserved regions that are critical to the structure and function of the genus claimed. There is no description of the sites at which variability may be tolerated and there is no information regarding the relation of structure to function. Structural features that could distinguish the compounds in the genus from other seven transmembrane region compounds are missing from the disclosure. Furthermore, the prior art does not provide compensatory structural or correlative teachings sufficient to enable one of skill to isolate and identify the polynucleotides and polypeptides encompassed. Thus, no identifying characteristics or properties of the instant polypeptides are provided such that one of skill would be able to predictably identify the encompassed molecules as being identical to those instantly claimed. One of skill in the art would reasonably conclude that the disclosure fails to provide a representative number of species to describe the genus. Thus, applicant was not in possession of the claimed genus.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 1, 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Corby (2000).

The claims are drawn to as nucleic acid molecule comprising at least 24 contiguous nucleotides from SEQ ID NO: 1, and further wherein the nucleic acid is cDNA. The Corby

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reference teaches a nucleic acid that is 74.0% identical to SEQ ID NO: 1 (see Sequence Comparison A, attached), and this sequence comprises more than 24 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 1, and the nucleic acid was cloned from cDNA, thus claims 1 and 3 are anticipated.

Conclusion

No claim is allowed.

Advisory Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph Murphy whose telephone number is (571) 272-0877. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 7:30 am to 5:00 pm. A message may be left on the examiner's voice mail service. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Kunz can be reached on (571) 272-0887.

The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jøseph F. Murphy, Ph. D.

Patent Examiner Art Unit 1646

June 29, 2004

10008574 Results

SEQ ID NO: 1

SUMMARIES

							SUMMARIES	
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	2			.00.0				AX686774 Sequence
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							acpac.med.buffalo.edu/	-

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2	1923	100.0	2166	24	ABA00448	Human GPCR ORF and
3	1915.2	99.6	1920	25	ABZ24092	Human GPCR protein
4	1859.2	96.7	1971	25	ABZ24089	Human GPCR protein
5	1812.6	94.3	1912	24	AAD37666	Human G-protein co
6	1737	90.3	1737	24	ABA00447	Human GPCR cDNA #2
7	1666.8	86.7	2088	24	ABN88263	Human secretin rec
8	1247.8	64.9	1251	24	ABZ42885	Human GPCR polynuc
9	572.2	29.8	1971	24	ABK49800	Human cDNA encodin
10	570.8	29.7	2112	24	ABL60552	Human secretin rec
11	568.4	29.6	2094	24	ABL60558	Human secretin rec
12	567.2	29.5	3230	25	ABZ59302	Human GPCR clone 1
13	566.8	29.5	2085	24	ABK49803	Human cDNA encodin
14	566.8	29.5	3410	25	AAD50425	Human GPCR cDNA.

15	565.2	29.4	2322	24	AAD29679	Human G-protein co
16	543.4	28.3	1527	24	ABK49808	Human cDNA encodin
17	519	27.0	17198	25	AAD50426	Human GPCR gene.
18	509	26.5	1626	22	AAF28687	Human protein HP10
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SEQ ID NO: 1 oligo 24

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	7	1371	71.3	2088	6	AX411548	AX411548 Sequence
	8	1370	71.2	1912	6	AX451921	AX451921 Sequence
	9	1324	68.9	4213	6	AX646687	AX646687 Sequence
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DEF	TINIT	ION Hum	an DNA	sequenc	ce f	rom clone	RP11-550C4 on chromosome 6, complete
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(ORGAN		o sapie				
							Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
		Mam	malia;	Eutheri	la;	Primates;	Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REE	EREN	CE 1	(bases	1 to 17	7053	2)	
7	OHTIL	RS Cor	hv N				

AUTHORS Corby, N.

TITLE Direct Submission

JOURNAL Submitted (29-SEP-2000) Sanger Centre, Hinxton, Cambridgeshire, CB10 1SA, UK. E-mail enquiries: humquery@sanger.ac.uk Clone

requests: clonerequest@sanger.ac.uk

COMMENT On Oct 1, 2000 this sequence version replaced gi:10186530.

During sequence assembly data is compared from overlapping clones. Where differences are found these are annotated as variations together with a note of the overlapping clone name. Note that the variation annotation may not be found in the sequence submission corresponding to the overlapping clone, as we submit sequences with only a small overlap as described above.

This sequence has been finished according to sequence map criteria as follows. An attempt is made to resolve all sequencing problems, such as compressions and repeats, but not necessarily within known annotated human repeat sequence elements (e.g. Alu). Where the sequence is ambiguous, there is an annotation using the 'unsure' feature key.

The following abbreviations are used to associate primary accession

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numbers given in the feature table with their source databases:
         Em:, EMBL; Sw:, SWISSPROT; Tr:, TREMBL; Wp:, WORMPEP; Information
         on the WORMPEP database can be found at
         http://www.sanger.ac.uk/Projects/C_elegans/wormpep This sequence
         was generated from part of bacterial clone contigs of human
         chromosome 6, constructed by the Sanger Centre Chromosome 6 Mapping
         Group. Further information can be found at
         http://www.sanger.ac.uk/HGP/Chr6
         RP11-550C4 is from the library RPCI-11.2 constructed at the Roswell
         Park Cancer Institute by the group of Pieter de Jong. For further
         details see http://bacpac.med.buffalo.edu/
         VECTOR: pBACe3.6
         IMPORTANT: This sequence is not the entire insert of clone
         RP11-550C4 It may be shorter because we sequence overlapping
         sections only once, except for a 100 base overlap.
         The true left end of clone RP11-550C4 is at 1 in this sequence. The
         true left end of clone RP3-402H5 is at 170433 in this sequence. The
         true right end of clone RP11-812I20 is at 111382 in this sequence.
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Qу

Db

Qy

Db

Qу

Dh

Qy

Db

Qy

Db

Qy

Db

Qу

Db

Qy

Db

Oν

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	7	1370	71.2	1912	24	AAD37666	Human G-protein co
	8	1149	59.8	1251	24	ABZ42885	Human GPCR polynuc
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SEO ID NO: 3

SUMMARIES

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	4	1731.8	99.7	2127	9	AY140953	AY140953 Homo sapi
	5	1730.8	99.6	1920	6	BD182002	BD182002 Novel G p
	6	1724.2	99.3	1912	6	AX451921	AX451921 Sequence
	7	1674.8	96.4	1971	6	BD181999	BD181999 Novel G p
	8	1596.4	91.9	2088	6	AX411548	AX411548 Sequence
	9	1422.8	81.9	4213	6	AX646687	AX646687 Sequence
	10	1422.8	81.9	4213	9	AB065684	AB065684 Homo sapi
C	11	1422.8	81.9	152036	2	AL161776	AL161776 Homo sapi
	12	1422.8	81.9	170532	9	AL356421	AL356421 Human DNA
	13	1247.8	71.8	1251	6	BD144291	BD144291 Novel G-p
	14	1247.8	71.8	1251	9	AB083617	AB083617 Homo sapi
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RESULT 12 AL356421 LOCUS 170532 bp AL356421 DNA linear PRI 30-SEP-2000 DEFINITION Human DNA sequence from clone RP11-550C4 on chromosome 6, complete sequence. ACCESSION AL356421 VERSION AL356421.10 GI:10443437 KEYWORDS HTG. SOURCE Homo sapiens (human) ORGANISM Homo sapiens

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 170532)

AUTHORS Corby, N.

TITLE Direct Submission

JOURNAL Submitted (29-SEP-2000) Sanger Centre, Hinxton, Cambridgeshire, CB10 1SA, UK. E-mail enquiries: humquery@sanger.ac.uk Clone

requests: clonerequest@sanger.ac.uk

On Oct 1, 2000 this sequence version replaced gi:10186530. COMMENT

During sequence assembly data is compared from overlapping clones. Where differences are found these are annotated as variations together with a note of the overlapping clone name. Note that the variation annotation may not be found in the sequence submission corresponding to the overlapping clone, as we submit sequences with only a small overlap as described above.

This sequence has been finished according to sequence map criteria as follows. An attempt is made to resolve all sequencing problems, such as compressions and repeats, but not necessarily within known annotated human repeat sequence elements (e.g. Alu). Where the

sequence is ambiguous, there is an annotation using the 'unsure'

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feature key.
        The following abbreviations are used to associate primary accession
        numbers given in the feature table with their source databases:
        Em:, EMBL; Sw:, SWISSPROT; Tr:, TREMBL; Wp:, WORMPEP; Information
        on the WORMPEP database can be found at
        http://www.sanger.ac.uk/Projects/C_elegans/wormpep This sequence
        was generated from part of bacterial clone contigs of human
        chromosome 6, constructed by the Sanger Centre Chromosome 6 Mapping
        Group. Further information can be found at
        http://www.sanger.ac.uk/HGP/Chr6
        RP11-550C4 is from the library RPCI-11.2 constructed at the Roswell
        Park Cancer Institute by the group of Pieter de Jong. For further
        details see http://bacpac.med.buffalo.edu/
        VECTOR: pBACe3.6
        IMPORTANT: This sequence is not the entire insert of clone
        RP11-550C4 It may be shorter because we sequence overlapping
        sections only once, except for a 100 base overlap.
        The true left end of clone RP11-550C4 is at 1 in this sequence. The
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FEATURES

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Result		% Ouerv	

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4	1730.8	99.6	1920	25	ABZ24092	Human GPCR protein
. 5	1724.2	99.3	1912	24	AAD37666	Human G-protein co
6	1674.8	96.4	1971	25	ABZ24089	Human GPCR protein
7	1596.4	91.9	2088	24	ABN88263	Human secretin rec
8	1247.8	71.8	1251	24	ABZ42885	Human GPCR polynuc
9	549.8	31.7	1971	24	ABK49800	Human cDNA encodin
10	548.4	31.6	2112	24	ABL60552	Human secretin rec
11	546	31.4	2094	24	ABL60558	Human secretin rec
12	544.8	31.4	3230	25	ABZ59302	Human GPCR clone 1
13	544.4	31.3	2085	24	ABK49803	Human cDNA encodin
14	544.4	31.3	3410	25	AAD50425	Human GPCR cDNA.
15	543.4	31.3	1527	24	ABK49808	Human cDNA encodin
16	542.8	31.2	2322	24	AAD29679	Human G-protein co

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